THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Listen, young heroes! your country is calling! Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true! Now, while the foremost are fighting and falling Fill up the ranks that have opened for you !

You whom the fathers made free and defended, Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame You whose fair heritage spotless descended. Leave not your children a birthright of shame

Etay not for questions while Freedom stands gasp-

Wait not till Honor lies wrapped in his pall! Brief the lips' meeting be, swift the hands clasping"Off to the wars!" is enough for them all.

Break from the arms that would fondly caress you! Hark! 'tis the bugle-blast! sabers are drawn! Mothers shall pray for you, fathers shall bless you. Maidens shall weep for you when you are gone! Never or now! eries the blood of a nation

Poured on the turi where the red roses should Now is the day and the hour of salvation-

Never or now! peals the trumpet of doom!

Never or now! roars the hoarse-throated cannon Through the black canopy blotting the skies; Never or now! flaps the shell-blasted pennon O'er the deep ooze where the Cumberland lies!

From the foul dens where our brothers are dying, Aliens and foes in the land of their birth, From the rank swamps where our martyrs are

Pleading in vain for a handf ul of earth ! From the hot plains where they perish outnum-

Furrowed and ridged by the battle-fields' plow, Comes the loud summons; too long you have slum bered. Hear the last Angel-trump-Never or Now!

REPORT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, For School year ending June, 1862.

School Houses-Within the year, for which this report is made, three new houses were built in Beccaria, one in Boggs, one in Cov. ington, two in Decatur, one in Girard, one in Huston, three in Lawrence, and two in Pike. The Directors of Curwensville purchased a second hand Methodist meeting-house, had it fitted up, making two first-class school rooms; they however failed to properly seat them, (that this was a judicious investment of funds is very problematical, inasmuch as so good as last, though some are decidedly let), making a total of 16 new houses built within the year. Those built in Covington, Decatur, Huston and one in Pike, are firstelass. Most of the other new houses built this year are at best but second class. If an additional fifty or one hundred dollars had been expended or each house, they would be firstclass for our county; and as in other things, the best article in the end is the cheapest-to have done so would be economy. We have yet too many cold, uncomfortable houses, though some boards of Directors deserve great credit for the improvements they have made. The average length of 117 houses is 25 64 feet, Aungest 36 feet, shortest 18 feet; average width of 117 houses, 21.77 feet, widest 30, marrowest 24; average heighth of 117 houses, 8.61 feet, highest 14, lowest 7. Wood is used

in 70 houses, coal in 53. Furniture.- Most of the new houses have few instances Directors have failed in this respect. Nearly all our old houses are but poorly supplied with furniture; improvement in this respect is now being made in some districts.

Apparatus .- Eight houses have no apparatus of any kind. In forty the blackboards are entirely too small to answer a valuable purpose. The others have sufficient black surface to answer all desirable purposes. The face different from any thing of the kind in the county; and should it not crack and scale off, will answer the purpose intended better than any thing I have seen. In several schools I found maps of the United States, and a few ple acquiesced and all now appear satisfied. charts and a globe each in two schools, belonging to the teachers. The Houses in Boggs, Morris and Graham are furnished with Orrens' school cards.

Graded Schools .- We have no graded schools them it is not very strictly adhered to. Classification is observed among us when a suffi-

ciency of books are on hand. Teachers profession, and age.-The whole number of applicants for the teachers profession examined in the county, during the year, was barely sufficient-including twelve holding county certificates, and excluding six to full professional standing. The average age reports from those Districts. of 125 teachers employed during the year is 24.88 years, the youngest 17, the oldest 67;

Visitations-I visited every school that was exception; 23 twice, and a few a third time; rd a short address in 104 schools; spent 232 ness. In many districts one or more of the teachers dismissed their schools and accommany instances one or more Directors accompanied me at visitations. These visits have been made a means to find out teachers qualiquency of visits by Directors, citizens and leachers to the schools, I can give no reliable

visits by these personages. Secretaries .- I do not know what campensation Secretaries receive, either as recorders of minutes or as District Superintendent : the

ed, is of lasting benefit to the schools. by all the teachers of the district; by some for "aiding in spreading the gospel." rom adjoining districts, when the distance is not too great, and by the county Superinten-dent when practicable. The good effect of mittens she begins by knitting her brow. The good effect of mittens she begins by knitting her brow.

the Institutes are felt by all in attendance that care anything about them.

Moral Instruction .- The Scriptures are daily read in all our schools, except 26; other devotional exercises in 33; moral instruction by

Some Branches .- English grammar and inand give instructions without books, instead of forever complaining of a want of them.

Composition .- This very important branch of their more advanced pupils twice each week. ever and wherever found. [Applause] With another few it is a mere farce; they require something to be written, but give no further attention to it.

given better satisfaction than I thought they to cheer him on, and to bid him and his trustcould do. There being so many beginners I did not look for great things. One fact howgave more complete satisfaction, than a like plause.] number with considerable experience. The latter class will not I presume feel themselves much flattered by this anouncement.

Examinations .- My practice is to combine the oral with the written, but chiefly the former. After the oral excercise in English Grammar, I give a few correct and a few in- and our warmest support. correct sentences to each teacher, or slips of paper, and require them to tell me and the andience, all they know about them, or what ard of his country. they would require of their pupils in like cases. So in Written Arithmetic, require a solution on paper, have the teachers reproduce the questions or problems to the audience together with the solutions and the reasons therefor. I encourage the timid, commence with easy questions and generally have about the same kind for the whole class. True, if a teacher answer with great facility, I propound some-

thing of greater difficulty. It a teacher answer an easy question with only the same facility that another answers a more difficulty one, I do not give the former as high a figure as the latter. My reasons for adopting this course have been derived from experience. Qualifications .- I do not think the average estimate of teachers qualifications this year is | ate representative in the Cabinet.

Females .- The proportion of females employed and result of their teaching as compared with last year remains about the same;

with greater success than last year. Summer Schools .- Seven Districts had summer schools, either by subscription or otherwise. It is expedient and is desirable that summer schools where they have them should commence after harvest and be continued is a great hindrance to the progress of our schools. A medium teacher is better than

frequent changes. Boarding round .- The plan of "boarding scholars. It is expected that teachers will converse in every family, and if they do to sufficient and desirable furniture, though in a any great extent, their studies must be neglected; and if their studies are neglected the schools must suffer. Besides it is next to impossible in this county for females to board round consequently their services must be dispensed with in winter. Five dollars per month

among farmers is about a fair price for board. Troublous times .- The troubles of the times have not effected injuriously public sentiment in respect to the importance of education, though the past year some thought we could two new houses in Decatur have a black sur- not possibly raise funds sufficient to pay teachers and were willing to dispense with schools for the present. Directors however persevered and opened them in every District in the county with two exceptions; the peo-

Prospects .- Lumber (our staple) having brought a good price, the growing crops give evidence of an abundance harvest, and this except in Clearfield and Curwensville, and in have brightened and schools will be opened as heretofore throughout the county.

a greater length of school term, more regular attendance of pupils, and a better co-operation of parents with teachers to secure and maintain good government.

Defaulting Districts .- Ferguson and Lawrence had no schools in operation within the qualified in every respect to entitle them to share of State munificence; I do not expect

Suggestions .- I believe great good would result, if teachers were required to make monthof whom 54 were females and 71 males; all ly reports of their schools to the county Suwith the exception of 6 were born in Penn- perintendent, as that officer is now required sylvania, but not much over half of them born to do to the central office. I do not mean in our own county. Citizens of Clearfield that any of the duties of that officer would or of the Government. county, we should grow more teachers, and de- should be diminished by his proposal; on the For advocating this measure, I have, by some, it would be a good plan in this county, where with the most ardent and enthusiastic devothe best teachers are not abundant, to have tion to that flag under which he marshals his the same teacher take charge of two schools hosts for battle, as I question the sir cerity average duration of visits 21 hours. Deliver. About one third of our teaching force could dent and his constitutional advisers. be dispensed with, the best being retained. days, and traveled 2372 miles on official busi. The term being extended over a period of eight months teachers could afford to take a little less wages than where the term is only with all their great powers in sustaining and uppanied me to the next, taking, in some in- four months. There need be no excuse for holding the best government that ever floated stances, a portion of their scholars with them. absence; children having half their time to on the tide of time, and in crushing the most

respond to my invitation for normal instruc- Heaven, and to dethrone the Creator of the ufications to impart instructions to others ; ex- tion, my plans now are to unite two or three aminations can do but little more than ascer- adjoining Districts, when practicable, and tain their literary acquirements. Of the fre- give instructions in some branches, at the close of examinations, and to encourage or account, though I have notes of numerous more educational works, they being now quite JESSE BROOMALL, abundant.

Curwensville, June, 1862. It may be perhaps hard to decide which is

field, or the mortar in the drug store.

REMARKS OF JUDGE KNOX. On taking the Chair as President of the

Peoples State Convention, held at Harrisburg, July 17th, 1862.

The gentlemen of the convention will please accept my thanks for their kind partiality in "Land of the unforgotten brave, selecting me to preside over their delibera- "Whose clime, from plain to mountain's cave, tellectual arithmetic received more attention tions. I rejoice to be here to-day, acting in the past year than ever before, though in a concert with the true and loyal men of Pennnumber of schools they are lamentably neg- sylvania, regardless of former political assolected; excuse, deficiency of books. Teach- ciations, and recognizing at this eventful time ers should have the element within themselves as the only true tests of fellowship and communion, love of country, devotion to the American Union, a fixed and analterable determination to uphold and sustain the Governeducation is much neglected; though a few | ment of the United States, and to resist to the teachers deserve credit for requiring it of death the armies of that Government when-

I rejoice especially to be here, because I can in this way evince my desire to strengthen the hands of that honest man and patriotic Progress .- With 12 exceptions teachers have statesman, the President of the United States, worthy counsellors God speed in their noble labors for maintenance of our Government ever I discovered, that a few in their first term and the preservation of our country. [Ap-

Yes, gentlemen, it is to me a source of great pleasure to be able to declare that, in my judgment, the men at the head of our National and State administrations are, in this terrible crisis, doing their whole duty, and are consequently entitled to our entire confidence

I envy not that man who cannot now look beyond the platform of his party, to the stand-

The question is not now which political party shall administer the government, or what men shall fill its offices, but it is whether there shall be offices to fill or a government to administer, and until this momentous question are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, is settled, for one, I shall act with the men who are the most in earnest in their efforts to destroy this rebellion, and the most determined, signally to punish the rebels, their aiders and abettors.

I repeat, gentlemen, that I have great confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and his chosen counsellors, and I must be permitted to say, that especially do I confide in the clear head, sound mind and honest heart of the Secretary | are only relatively low, and in fact the middle of War, Edwin M. Stanton, our own immedi-

I say this with a full knowledge that of late they owned at the time a first-class building better. My reason is so many new and inex- a systematic attempt has been made to bring this officer into disrepute, and to cause his removal from the high and responsible position earnings of their tathers or relatives without which he now so ably fills.

Every disappointed man, whether for the opportunity of serving his country with a title prefixed to his name, or for furnishing the munitions of war, at large profits, visits his vengeance upon the head of Mr. Stanton. The friends of this officer cannot, of course, complain of the most careful scrutiny into his official conduct, and do by no means deny through the winter under charge of the same | that he may, like others, have committed misteacher. This frequent changing of teachers | takes; yet when it is seen that the most unmeasured abuse is continually lavished upon him and his acts; that he is held responsible for consequences, to prevent which has been entirely beyond his power, and charged with round" has a bad effect upon teachers and disasters arising from movements, which he neither counseled nor directed, it becomes necessary to look for the causes which have induced, and the motives which have prompted these attacks.

For myself, I believe he has thus been attacked .-

1st, Because he is truly in earnest in his determination to put down this rebellion, and 2d. Because he performs his official duty without fear, favor or affection.

Those of us who are pesonally acquainted with Mr. Stanton, know that his intellect is of the highest order; that he is possessed of a character for integrity, which even malice has never dured to question, and that what he undertakes to do, he does with all his might.

I do not say that all of his opponents or those who counsel his removal from the War Department, are either knaves or secessionists; but I do say, that the Northern sympathisers with this wicked rebellion, with great unanimity assert that Mr. Stanton ought not gigantic, wicked and causeless rebellion hav- to be the Secretary of War, and strange as it ing probably reached its meridian, prospects may seem the very patriotic gentlemen who have no objections to contracts which yield very large profits, have also discovered that Our wants .- We want more good teachers, the mannar in which he conducts his department is highly prejudicial to the public interests. Add to this restiveness of the press at the restrictions placed upon the transmission of military news, and a certain bluntness of manner which is the occasion of offence being sometimes taken where none is intenwhom certificates were denied-to sup, ly the year; and Woodward only one out of three ded to be given, and you have the solution of schools of the county. No teachers found in that district; they of course forfeit their his alleged unpopularity, and the reasons why he has thus been singled out for swift destruc-

To praise Gen. McClellan, whilst denouncing Secretary Stanton, is a part of the plan of the rebellion sympathisers; hoping thereby to create divisions and dissensions amongst the friends of the Union and the supporters

I doubt that man's judgment who denies to pend less upon a foreign market for a supply. contrary they would be increased. I hold Gen. McClellan, great military skill, coupled in session in the county once, with one single on alternate days, in all localities where and patriotism of him, who whilst exalting schools are not too remote from each other. Gen. McClellan, vilifies and abuses the Presi-

The true friends of our glorious cause, support in their respective jurisdictions both Stanton and McClellan, for they are alike engaged This had a saintary effect on all parties. In labor and do what was needful to be done at damnable rebellion, that ever men or devils were lion of dollars. This for a trade that is in its engaged in, since the arch fiend himself made infancy, is a large business. Policy proposed .- Teachers having failed to his impious attempt to supplant the master of

niverse. [Applause.] Let us my friends beware of the devices of these hollow-hearted, pretended friends, and let the true men of the nation, whether in the tentinsist upon teachers reading and studying ed field, or the council chamber, be upheld and sustained, and let our denunciations be reserved for those who are endeavoring to destroy the government, and disunite the States. Our fath-did you have for breakfast this morning?" sustained, and let our denunciations be reserving, and under great and terrible privations. self and gave me de broff." latter office, with the duties properly perform- the most destructive-the mortar in the battle They cemented the Union of these States with in Districts, they hold two meetings per month, A wag lent a clergyman a horse which ran a monument to their wisdom and patriotism foreither central or circular; they are attended away and threw him, and then claimed credit ever and forever. Shall their sons permit the never better, and the yield is abundant. destruction of this fair temple, and pass to their children, not the glorious inheritance which The power of sympathy on children is won-

or comliness," to be regarded only by the nations of the earth as a fit subject for scorn and reproach

Shall the language of England's great poet ever be applicable to this "America of ours?"

"Was Freedom's home or glory's grave. "Shrine of the mighty can it be

"That this is all remains of thee ?" No no, heaven forbid, rather let us look forward to that day, when peace shall again be restored to our common country; when no government, or pretended government shall be recognised by any part of the American people, except that government which was presided over by Washington in its infancy, strengthened and perfected by Adams and Jefferson, Madison and Mouroe, in its youth, protected by the iron will and unflinching courage of Andrew Jackson in its early age. and now preserved from the attacks of a traitorous brood by the strong arms and willing hearts of more than five hundred thou-

sand true American soldiers. To this end, let us maintain our country's cause with our treasure, and if needs be, with our blood. Let us refuse all intercourse, politically and personally, with such as are now false to the old flag, and let us swear by our manhood and our hopes of heaven, never to yield to this rebellion, even though, in resisting it our hearthstones should become a desolation and our homes a dream. [Applause.]

THE LOWER CLASS .- Who are they ? The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artist, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility-God's favorites-the salt of the earth. No matter whether they conspicuous or humble in position, they are the "upper circle" in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinction of fashionduty, privilege, pleasure for the great men and the whole-souled women to earn what they possess, to work their way through life, to be the architects of their own fortune. Some may remark the classes we have alluded to classes. We insist that they are absolutely low? If so, it is composed of those who conlaboring or doing anything themselves.

In the town of Lexington, in Kentucky, lives a worthy doctor of medicine by the name of S-. The doctor is a very tall, thin man A simple countryman was advised to call on the doctor for medical advice. When he did so S-- was not in his office, and Johny Raw getting tired waiting, commenced looking around. He passed into the back room, and the first thing that greeted his terror stricken eyes was a skeleton, standing upright, with a horrid gain upon his skinless features. With one bound Johnny landed in the other room just as the doctor entered the street door. One look was enough, through the window went Johnny screaming :

"Go away! You can't fool me! I know you, if you have got your cloths on ?"

One night, after the countersign was on, the iments, endeavoring to enter the lines, was challenged by an Irish sentinel:

"Halt! Who goes there ?" "A friend, without the countersign."

"Well, what do you want ?" "I am the quartermaster, and I want to get in to my regiment, and, not knowing the countersign, I suppose I shall have to go back and "Is that all? An' be jabers, what's to pre-

vint me givin' ye the countersign ?" "Nothing, I suppose." The sentinel gave him the countersign, and the quartermaster entered the lines with a

beaming face, to tell his story to a circle of laughing comrades. Robert Ould, District Attorney at Washington, under Buchanan, and a particular favorite of the ex-President, is at Richmond, actidg as Judge Advocate of the court martial being held for the trial of Commodore Tatnall

on the charge of destroying the Merrimac. It

would be a curiosity to see a statement of the

number of the O. P. F.'s officeholders who

are now true to the country and the flag. The

list would take but a small space in a newspaper. Well Put .- A cotemporary says :- "Probably when our people are drafted to go South to encounter the bullets of the rebels and the diseases of the swamps, they will come to the conclusion that a negro is no better than a white man -that in this contest the colored people have as good a right to be shot as the

One of the rebel flags captured by General Curtis' troops, near Grand Glaize, in Arkansas, bore the following pleasant mottoes:

"Run, nigger, run! or Lincoln will catch "War to the knife, and the knife to the

"Death to home traitors." petroleum, from this country to Europe, dur- are fighting, is simply ridiculous. They have months and catching the runaway negroes of

An old farmer tells us that it is a singular fact that there are few or no crows now in the country hereabouts. They have all disappeared. Where have they gone ? To the horrid banquet in Virginia !- Hartford Times.

ers constructed this government by long suffer- "Why you see misses biled tree eggs for her-

their life's blood, and thus raised and reared The farmers of the southern part of Illinois be relieved by the thousands of unemployed the magnificent edifice, so that it should remain are now in the midst of their harvest. It is negroes now within our lines, who would be

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP NEAR HARRISONS LANDING, Va., 1 July 13th, 1862. DEAR Row :-- I do not propose to give you absorbed by the deductions which you, and mote. your readers, have already drawn from the the scores of published accounts. Many of those accounts however. I am sorry to say, do gross injustice to portions of our men, while others, who have more regard for truth and who do not make such heavy drafts upon the imagination, seek to do justice as far as they go, but the exact truth will never be known until it is divulged through the proper channel from official sources. However, I concluded that it would not be inappropriate to communicate, at this time some incidents, which in a local point of view, may be of some interest to your readers, though they may not be entirely new to many of them. I shall also endeavor to give you some general ideas of the feeling and opinions of the men, so far as my observation extends, in regard to the seven days fighting and the deductions drawn therefrom.

From all the trying scenes, of this series of battles, the Penu'a Reserve corps has emerged, thinned in numbers, but covered with glory, and calling down the encomiums of impartial observers who witnessed their unflinching bravery, from beginning to end. At times, when borne down by an immense preponderance of numbers, they were compelled to temporarily fall back, bu in turn they as quickly rallied and hurled back the bristling tide of their adversaries with terrible slaught-

er. Its brave and efficient commander, who was ever present in the thickest of the fight, has won for himself immortal honors. His unassuming manners and unexampled coolness, as it were in the very jaws of death, had endeared him to the command which, under able society. It is not low; it is the highest his management, had become so proficient in all those attributes which go to make up the perfection of the American soldier. His temporary loss at this time, with other brave and accomplished officers, has left a void in the hearts of their followers which will be difficult to fill. But, while their commanding talents and fertility of resources claim our admiration the very highest. Is there a class of beings and respect, we should not lorget those of the on earth who may properly be denominated line who are equally deserving of honorable sume without producing, who dissipate the their names to be inscribed high up in the roll of achievements in the work of crushing out this rebellion and in reestablishing the While there are so many of this class equally deserving, it would seem invidious to particularize, but I cannot refrain from adding my humble testimoney to the bravery of some of those with whom I have been associated Yet, there are others in whose welfare I feel a local pride, and whose coolness and intrepidity entitle them to the special admiration of many of your readers.

In the death of Capt. H. Easton of Battery A 1st Penn'a artillery we have lost a brave commander and a true Patriot. When overpowered by the force of numbers on the eventful Friday which terminated his existancewhen those around him were falling back, and there seemed to be no hope that the fortunes of the day could be saved-be was summoned to surrender, but he scorned the summons and replied with characteristic bravery, "Never!" and a moment after he was shot through quartermaster of one of the Pennsylvania reg- the heart. His little band however, continued to fight on, but were soon overpowered and forced to retreat. Sergeant Reece of Clearfield county was taken prisoners-but through the negligence of the guard and influence of bad whiskey, he managed to slip through their fingers and escape. Captains Smith and Larimer, not satisfied with merely leading their respective commands to battle, demonstrated, practically their heart felt interest in the cause by fighting all day with their rifles. Many instances of personal heroism might be noticed, but I have not time and space for them.

The men are in good spirits and ready and willing again for the fight, when the proper time arrives for our gallant chief to give the word. In him they have the fullest confidence and believe that he is fully able to perform all he promised them in his 4th of July address. The soldiers do not think they were defeated as some miserable alarmists would fain have the masses believe. Far from it. But, on the other hand they believe and know that on every successive field they were victorious. They also believe, that every spot on which a battle was fought, was chosen in advance, and by the most skilful Generalship the enemy was led to that spot and whipped. and held there till such time as McClellan had his trains at a safe distance; and then diers are not. As to Senator Browning's jeers were they again permitted to advance upon our columns, only to sacrifice their lives to the unerring fire of our veteran soldiery.

There seems now to be an almost magnanibellion, and do it speedily, it must employ all the means at its command, and we are Already are we beginning to witness the concentration of public opinion, upon this vital point in the management of this war. The healthy opinions of Fessenden, Wilkinson. Sherman, and a host of others, find a hearty reponse among the soldiers of this army. Our men would hail with gladness the moment, when their duty in the trenches could eager to demonstrate their loyalty to the ble ways; take away their Government, and their repugnance to traitors, sistence especially, laborers included. by their willingness to accept the offer as | 5. As our lines advance place the estates of soon as it would be tendered them. Let rich rebels at the disposal of the Federal gov-When a woman intends giving her beau the they received from their fathers, but a divided, who does not know how to awaken it.

stand from under. This is not the time to speculate in the interests of this or that political faction; for the time has now arrived when all our concentrated efforts are needed. to restore our beloved country to its former full details of the terribly contested battles glory, and to throw around it such safeguards which have so recently taken place on the as will prevent the scenes of to-day from oc-Peninsula. Much of their interest would be curring at any future period, however re-Yours truly, W. R. B.

A MORE VIGOROUS WAR POLICY. From the Nushville (Tenn.) Union, 11th.

We are of the opinion that the war may be

more vigorously prosecuted by several other important additions to our policy. And it appears perfectly clear to us that we should aoid impoverishing and weakening our friends. and that we should impoverish and weaken our enemies. We should relieve and aid the loyal, and we should cripple the disloyal in both cases, for the safety of the commonwealth. This rebellion was unnecessarily and wickedly brought on against the earnest entreaties of the loyal. It was plotted and planned and precipitated by men of fortune, and the sufferers are the loyal who comprise ninety-nice one-hundreths of the mechanics, small farmers and laboring men of the nation. On the other band, less than 150,000 own firesixths of the slaves of the cotton States and these are all but ununimously traitors to the government. We know something of this personally. Now, hitherto we have been burdening the loyal people to clothe and teed an army made necessary by the conduct of traitors, and on the other hand so far have we been from making rebels feel the burden of the war that McCleffan, Buell, and hundreds of other Federal officers have guards over the fields and cribs of notorious rebels to protect them from the depredations of our soldiers. What justice is there in this? When a party brings suit in court and looses it who pays the cost ? When A assaults B, is not B's property confiscated to a certain amount? Why do we not subsist our armies on the provisions of the repels and quarter our soldiers in their houses? Why is it that we treat the vilest traitors who ever cursed the globe with more lenity and even lawning servility than was ever seen, before in any contest? The Louisville Journal regrets what it calls the radical idea of impoverishing the enemy, and calls it "insane and rainous." Well, in reviewing the course of some of our generals there are several other things which might be more fitly styled and we devontly trust that they may not ultimately be "runious." Insane! How insane to impoverish your foe and cut the sinews of his strength? How insane to seize upon his crops and support ours at no expense, or very little, while we reduced himto starvation? How insane to tell the toiling millions of the loyal States, whose kindred are pouring out their blood in defense of the government, that the rebels who began shall foot the cost of this unholy war? How ruinous to lessen the amount of taxation by hundreds of millions? Who plough for the rebels? Who sow and cultivate for the rebels? Who fill their granaries with breadstuffs and prepare their meats ? Who dig their trenches, throw up their embankments, construct their forts and plant their cannon? Who, in all that pertains to the outfit and support of an army are its bone and sinew, without whose aid the rebel armies never could be collected, and without whom they could not remain inarms one month? We answer, the slaves of the rebels. They are the life-blood and the breath of the rebellion. The loyal men of the nation are fighting against negro power-It seems to as absurd to say that to deprive the rebels of this right arm of warlare, is contrary to civilized warfare. Starring out is an old and universally recognized rule of warfare. Cut off your enemy's provisions whenever you can. If you can reduce him no other way, or if you can even do it more easily that way than any other, do it by hunger and thirst. It would puzzle a casuist to show how starving your enemy is more inhuman and uncivilized than sticking a bayonet is his body, or shooting a pall through his head. And for fear some constitutional man might object against the legality of depriving rebels of their slaves, we will quote the opinion of Hon. Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, on this point. He declared recently in Congress:

"I think the slaves of southern rebels should be used, as our armies advance, in all menial service, such as boating and assisting on fortifications."

If it be "radical" to take the slaves of the rebels from their masters, it is equally so to appropriate them to our use, as Mr. Mallory advices; and if their labor will benefit us it is plain that it must be even more beneficial to the rebels, inasmuch as our soldiers are inured to work, and the rebel officers and solat "paper bulletins" of confiscation, &c., they are wholly out of place, inasmuch as we don't desire that sort of work. We want to see it carried out in practice. And let it be clearly mons feeling, that the plan of the campaign | nuderstood that if a negro escapes the clutchshould be somewhat changed. There is a es of a rebel master, and gets within our lines, universal murmar among our soldiers in ref- | treason shall never have his assistance again. erence to the Government being so chary of It is Senator Browning, and those who patrothe property of rebels. But it seems as if nize Cooper Institute meetings, where the the Government was influenced to look upon | conservatives,"Resolve and re-resolve, and their property as something to sacred to be | die the same," who are more liable than we molested even by those who are pouring out are to the charge of waging war with paper their life's blood to put down this unholy re- bulletins. Nor is there the least reason for bellion. The idea that our men must stand saying that this policy would exasperate the guard for the protection of rebel property rebels. No one who has watched the devilian while they themselves are in arms for the de- malignity of the rebels in Kentucky, where The shipment of Pennsylvania rock oil or struction of the very principles for which we the Federal forces have been stationed for ing the first six months of the present year, shown by their treason that they have forfeit- rebels, will feel the slightest fear on this amounted to considerably more than one mil- ed right to protection, and, instead of pro- point. The rebels are about as mad as they tage of every means in our power to strength- | tend to stay mad. It is our policy to shove en our cause at the expense of the traitors. these men from their present ambuscades of If the Government would crush out this re- neutrality and force them into open hostility. We can fight a thousand impoverished rebels more easily and safely than we can contend glad to know that the future is brightening. against the intrigues and plots of one hundred rich rebels who are ostensibly neutral. For a more vigorous prosecution of the war and its early and successful termination, we advocate: 1. The immediate increase of our army to 1,000,000 or more if necessary, so that we can rain regiments upon rebel soil.

2. Subsist them off the rebels. 3. Never protect rebel property or grant

compensations to traitors. 4. Weaken the rebel strength in all possi-